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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

W. F. HAAS, Business Manager.

☞ Three of the DAILY COMMERCIAL'S weeks; delivered by carriers in the city, 25 cents; subscribers by mail $6 per year in advance.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Weekly must be always accompanied by the money, or some one there responsible, to secure its publication.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1873. NO. 224.

FIRST EDITION.

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.

The Flames Rage for Hours with Irresistible Force.

Loss Estimated at $1,250,000.

List of Losses and Insurance.

BOSTON, May 30—9:25 A. M.—A fire broke out about eight o'clock this morning, and is now raging on both sides of Washington street, near Boylston and Essex streets. The Globe Theater is destroyed. A northwest wind prevails.

The principal direction of the fire is now towards Harrison avenue, Hudson street and South Cove. The fire department from the adjacent cities have been called upon. The streets in the vicinity of the fire are blockaded with moving goods. When discovered the fire was in the upper floor of Holey, Mosse & Co.'s warehouse, and among the workshops, and the flames were issuing from the roof. The piles were of light material, packed away, and were like so much tinder, and before an alarm could be given great volumes of flames were rolling up through the roof into the air, and clouds of smoke rising. The heat was intense, and in twenty minutes the upper stories of the building from the front to the rear, two hundred feet deep, was a mass of flames. The fire worked back into the stable of George F. Bemsey, on Sunstead place, which runs out of Boylston street, near Washington street, and destroyed it eventually. The walls of the immense edifice fell in and crushed to atoms the extensive gallery of Jourdain with all the extensive stores beneath it. On the opposite corner of Façeite court the flames soon spread to another great building, and that was also destroyed, including Wm. Ware and Co.'s architectural rooms. The premises were occupied by Rhodes, Bigby & Co., clothing; J. W. Hornby, pianos; George Fuller, hats; F. F. Linby, dry goods, and George F. White, millinery. The flames crossed Washington street, and Chickering's splendid building, occupying three fronts on the immense front, and the Globe Theater, are in ruins. The fire has also caught Tremont row, Bromfield street, corner Hamilton, corner of Beach street and Harrison avenue, and the entire square is doomed.

11 A. M.—The rear of Chauncey street is threatened both from Hayward place and Essex street, and the entire square bounded by Washington, Washington street, which is not already destroyed, is being abandoned by the occupants. The fire continued its course southerly from the place of origin, and soon attacked the International Hotel, G. R. Tolman's carpet store, No. 415 Washington street, and it fell an easy prey. The flames were irresistible. The next building to fall was a large four-story stone-front edifice, occupied by Kelsey's billiard rooms, No. 419; George Thompson & Co., tailors, No. 421, and Montgomery & Co., confectionery store, No. 423.

12:15 P. M.—The fire is now completely under control. It is impossible to give now all the losses, or even the names of all the sufferers. The fire is out but it can be said that Washington street, west side, from a very short distance from Boylston street is quite destroyed. On the other side, from Hayward place to Essex street, little is left to show what existed there.

The following is a list of the buildings either wholly or partially destroyed, the situation, and names of owners:

Washington street, west side, Nos. 399 to 399, owned by Seth Usher and W. C. Murdock, trustees, $30,000; 377 to 401, owned by John Boessie, $ 30,000; 403 to 407, insurance, owned by Jas. Parker, $ 30,000; 411, owned by Massachusetts Baptist Convention, $80,000; 413 to 417, insurance, owned by Gardner Brewer, $20,000; 419 to 423, owned by R. F. Reeve, $25,000; 425 to 427, John S. Evans, $20,000; 429 and 431, owner May & Perry, insurance $16,000.

Washington street east side—No. 254, Chickering Building, Johnson Pauli, $30,000; 260, owner Sumner Bents, N. J. Bradlee, trustee, $9,000; 262 and 264, Charles Hunter, Arthur Cheney, $20,000; 266 and 268, A. Charles Barker, $20,000; 270 to 274, Benjamin Arlington Hall, owner H. H. Holler, Honeywell, $25,000.

The losses in buildings destroyed, at assessors' valuation, foot up to about $1,000,000, about 60 per cent. as average on building materials, the actual loss on real estate is about $600,000.

While the fire was burning members of E. W. Kimley Post, Grand Army of the Republic, were assembling at headquarters in the third story front of the Globe Theater hunting preparatory to observance of decoration day. It was then supposed that the attention of members would better be devoted to moving out, and the work was begun. The Post has a great deal of valuable property, much of which was saved, including valuable regalia, badges, banners and some books and papers. The heavy cases of books and blanks of the headquarters of the Department of Massachusetts and the Department of the United States could not be got out, but were forced open and the contents thrown out, a few other valuables removed. A very large amount of valuable books and blanks, however, was lost. The Globe Theater company saved nearly all their wardrobes.

At a quarter past ten Companies I and K of the Ninth Regiment, who were in the procession for the Decoration parade at Roxbury, were ordered out and proceeded to the scene of the conflagration, and did good service in keeping back the crowd so that the firemen could work. At 11 o'clock the fire was a mere pile of ruins, from the Charlestown navy yard, drawing a bone cartnage, against the sky ground with cinders.

The loss of H. E. Hibbard, Professor of Hyrant and Stratton College, is $10,000; insured by Central Mutual Co. of Worcester.

Western Union Telegraph Company have lost fifteen wires by the fire and communication is interrupted.

The Freeman's National bank has not opened their vaults to day and they have reason to believe that all their securities are safe.

Among the firms and individuals burnt out on Essex street are Rey Jamin & Co., loss on boots and shoes, loss $ 25,000; insurance $9,000. Hawley, Pilsbury & Martin, furnishing goods, loss $ 15,000; fully insured. Hartshorn & Co., loss $50,000; insurance $30,000. George E. Turner, boots and shoes, loss $ 20,000; insured. Bank of Hallachusetts, Cushing and Ladd, loss $ 5,000; insurance $3,000. Cary Safe Co., loss $50,000; insurance $30,000. Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co., loss $ 5,000; insurance $3,000. Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co., loss slight. Leland, Wheelock & Co., furnishing goods; loss $ 20,000; insurance $ 10,000. John B. Regan, boots and shoes; loss $ 7,500; insurance $3,000.

On Washington street—T. C. Parrott & Son, furriers; loss $50,000; insurance unknown. Pilot, book store, in same building, occupying three chambers and containing valuable books and articles used in the Catholic church; loss about $40,000.

The day being a holiday, the report of the fire, telegraphed to the surrounding towns, brought thousands of persons to the city. Every train inward bound was crowded with anxious business men and sensation seekers. Never before have there been less than one hundred thousand persons near the scene of the fire when it was at its height.

John Hill, fireman, was killed by the fall of the wall of the Globe Theater and Chas. Allen badly hurt.

All the insurance offices being closed in consequence of Decoration day, it is impossible to furnish accurate accounts of insurances.

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Washington street, west side.—Emerson & Co., pianos, $67,000. Plummer & Boynton, dry goods, $7,000. Gwin Holmes, dry goods, $12,000; insured. John Boessie, large $15,000. Conant's corset store $5,000. European hair store, $5,000; insured. Leland & Co.'s paper collars, insured for $30,000. Rhodes, Rigby & Co., clothiers, had stock of about $125,000; they saved a little of their stock but of no great value. $60,000 insurance. Haley, Morse & Co., $150,000; insured for $125,000 in various offices outside the burnt district. International Hotel, $50,000. J. W. Brackett, pianos, $10,000. George Fuller, hats, $20,000; insured. Straw goods, $25,000 to $40,000; insured $ 5,000. George F. White, millinery, $ 4,000. F. F. Linbey, $15,000. John H. Maguire, gents' furnishing goods $ 7,000. Burnham's photograph gallery, $ 5,000. Montgomery & Co., confectionery, $10,000. George Thompson & Co., dry goods, $20,000; insured almost fully. F. W. Webber & Co., spectacles, $ 25,000; well insured. Jas. Parker, dry goods, $50,000. R. Newman & Son, tailors, $10,000. Wm. Ware & Co., architects, $ 5,000. Hall, Whitney & Co., $15,000. Wm. C. Reeves, gents furnishing goods, $ 2,000. Fernald & Co., importers of cloth, $ 50,000. King's colored beach glass, $ 5,000. Hanover Bank, which was located in the second story, was damaged slightly by water.

Bunstead Court—Bonney & Co.'s stables, $10,000, well insured. Rowe & Co., boots and shoes, $ 25,000; insurance $9,000.

Folsom & Martin, furnishing goods, $ 25,000; fully insured. Hayward place—Wm. Warren, grocer, $ 5,000. Brown & Co., "Brown's Bronchial Troches," loss $50,000; insurance $30,000. Geo. Turner, boots and shoes, loss $ 15,000; insurance $9,000. Chauncey Hall street—School, Messrs. Young & Ladd, loss $ 2,000; insurance $1,000. J. W. Pitcher, boots, loss $ 8,000; no insurance. Ninth regiment head quarters, Capt. Leland. Wheelock & Co., furnishing goods, loss $100,000; insurance $50,000. Jno. B. Regan, boots & shoes, loss $ 7,500; insurance $3,000. Brenner place, C. D. Homer, trustee of Amos Betts, three houses, $ 75,000.

Boylston street, north side—R. Monroe & Son, custom made clothing establishment; Knapp's wine, beer and billiard saloon; C. Ward, dealer in watch, clock and jewelry dealers; Boylston dining rooms; glass tablets manufactory and Patterson Leland & Co.'s paper collar store. All these houses were all wet through, and more or less touched by fire.

The total loss is estimated at one million and a quarter; insurance mostly in Eastern and foreign companies.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The *Herald* furnishes the following list of insurance companies on the Boston fire: North American, Boston, $2,500; Manufacturers, Boston, $25,000; Faneuil Hall, Boston, $20,000; Continental, New York, $10,000; Boylston and Leather, Boston, about $50,000; Royal Insurance Company about $250,000; North American Fire, Philadelphia, $40,000; American, Philadelphia, $20,000; Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, $20,000; Home, New York, $ 10,000; Hartford, Hartford, $15,000; National, Hartford, $5,000; Ætna, Hartford, $100,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $ 250,000; Hope, Providence, New York, $2,000; Hamilton, New York, $2,000; Hollis & Co., $100,000; Clinton, New York, $2,000; Westchester, New York, $2,000; Girard, Philadelphia, $5,000; Girard, Philadelphia, $5,000; Phœnix, Chicago, $5,000; Missouri, $2,000; Ætna, New York, $10,000; Commercial, New York, $2,000; Lamar, New York, $ 2,500; Union Mutual, Philadelphia, $20,000; Rhode, Boston; Home Manufacturers, Boston, $3,000; total insurance $ 750,000.

FIVE FIREMEN KILLED.

John Hill, Wm. S. Kellogg, Thomas Finnegan, James Regan and Wm. Mahoney, firemen, were killed by falling walls. Charles Allen seriously injured.

Episcopal Convocations at Washington, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Pa., May 30, 1873.

In the Episcopal Convocation regular services were held last evening, and a sermon delivered by Rev. Dr. Lanier, of Connellsville. The sermon this morning was by Mr. Hayden, of West Newton. This morning was the annual meeting. The Convocation sent to the same city for next meeting. The Convocation adjourn to-night, having had a very interesting session.

The Horse Disease Again Breaking Out.

NEW YORK, May 30.—An increase is reported in the number of horses sick in the Coney Island car stables, Brooklyn, and the disease is said to be spreading to other stables where a large number of horses are kept.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—A case of epizoot was observed this morning on the ferryboat coming from Camden.

DECORATION DAY.

Observance Throughout the Country

Washington, D. C.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1873.

This day, being Decoration day, has been very generally observed here as a general day of rest. The public offices were all closed, and both public and private business have been suspended. The President, Cabinet, Secretary of the Navy, Belknap and Richardson, and Attorney General Williams, with other prominent officials, participated in the decoration ceremonies at Arlington. Despite an unusual amount of heat and dust, it is estimated that the number of persons present at Arlington Cemetery was not less than ten or twelve thousand. The profusion of flags and other decorations was most elaborately beautiful, and the day passed off without any unpleasant incident.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 30.—Fully ten thousand persons were on the ground at Arlington to-day. Three grand arches were erected in the rear of the Lee mansion—one over the right, or south entrance, another over the north entrance, and a third over the center, or main entrance. Each was trimmed with festoons of evergreens, flowers, and mottoes wrought in green. A special feature of profuse decoration was two large pyramids representing the different branches of the United States service, having for their most striking ornamentation, muskets, sabres, swords, drums, and other implements of warfare, the whole being surmounted with a Liberty cap. The tomb of the "unknown dead" was festooned with flowers and evergreens from base to apex, and from the muzzle of each cannon surrounding it stringers of evergreens ornamented down to the ground. The monument was covered with American flags wrapped with evergreens. The front of the Lee mansion was also ornamented, the eight mosaic columns being trimmed with tri-colored festoons. Above the columns a festoon of American flags was arranged, while in the center was a large shield from which stringers of evergreens connected the columns. From the entrance to the amphitheater was a line of flags extending entirely around the grand stand and auditorium back to the starting point, and at each tree near thereto a shield was placed in position. The entrance gates were also adorned with flags and evergreens.

The platform, capable of seating three hundred persons, was crowded. Among the distinguished persons who were present were President Grant, the heads of the various Executive Departments and bureaus, Governor Shepherd and other Territorial officials, the Governor's Mounted Guard and Grenadiers were present in full uniform.

Rev. Dr. Tiffany opened with prayer. A chorus of forty children, composed of the grand children of the Army of the Republic, sang a hymn, specially entitled, "To Thee, Oh! Country." After which Rev. Dr. Tiffany made the following address, and the hymn of "Peace on Earth" was sung by the Grand Army choir, and upon its conclusion the oration of the day, Rev. Dr. Dowitt Talmage, delivered an oration. A male chorus sang a musical selection from "Coronation," which was followed by an instrumental production by the Marine Band, which terminated the services at the rostrum and amphitheater.

Upon the completion of the exercises at the stand, the cry arose, and such others as could find accessible avenues, moved in the direction of the Amphitheater and proceeded to the tomb of the "unknown dead." The exercises opened with the National anthem, "God save the Queen," by the Grand Army quartette choir, which Rev. John Chester offered prayer. A body of troops from the Department of Washington, Fort Hunter, under charge of the lady managers and officers of the Home, then sang a hymn entitled "Soldiers' Rest," which was a beautiful production, poem, "Unknown," was recited by comrade J. P. Wilson.

In the course of the afternoon the graves were strewn with flowers by the President and family with them to Arlington, and Secretary Jas. Parker, of Indiana, delivered a short address in commemoration of the occasion. The exercises were brought to a close by the singing of the American hymn,

"My country 'tis of thee,"

with orchestral accompaniment by full Marine Band.

Salem, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SALEM, OHIO, May 30, 1873.

Decoration day was fully observed here to-day, most of the business houses being closed for the occasion, headed by the Cornet band and composed of the different organizations, with their floral tributes, wreaths, crosses, etc., marched to the cemetery, where the order from headquarters in regard to decoration was carried out by Maj. Kennedy, assisted in music by the band, then prayer by Rev. Boyd, after which Rev. Fry delivered a very appropriate oration. The number of the Grand Army and Sprig ladies who then proceeded to decorate the graves of soldiers. Everything came off very pleasantly. The weather was cool and pleasant.

New Brighton, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., May 30, 1873.

Decoration day passed off here in the usual good style. Our town was well filled with people from the country, and every one seemed to take an active stand and appreciate the sacred cause that brought them together—parents, children and friends mingling together, and every one seemed to feel that the glorious cause in which they fell, and that brought them here to-day to decorate the graves of our fallen Boys in Blue, the mass gratefully separated to their homes, feeling that they had done their duty well done as honor dictated, and the old stars and stripes were more invincible to-day than ever.

Washington, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Pa., May 30, 1873.

To-day we celebrated the decoration of soldiers' graves by a procession headed from the Public square to Woodland Cemetery, and by bands of music, and followed by the Grand Army and Sprig Associations of flowers, soldiers with small flags, bearing the names of the gallant dead, over whose graves they were to be placed. Rowe & Co., sent boots and shoes, loss $ 25,000; insurance $9,000. Hawley, Pilsbury & Martin, furnishing goods, loss $ 15,000; fully insured. Hartshorn & Co., loss $50,000; insurance $30,000. George E. Turner, boots and shoes, loss $ 20,000; insurance $9,000. Bank of Hallachusetts, Cushing and Ladd, loss $ 5,000; insurance $3,000. Cary Safe Co., loss $50,000; insurance $30,000. Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co., loss $ 5,000; insurance $3,000. Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co., loss slight. Leland, Wheelock & Co., furnishing goods; loss $ 20,000; insurance $ 10,000. John B. Regan, boots and shoes; loss $ 7,500; insurance $3,000.

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CRIMES.

Murdered for His Money.

CLEVELAND, O., May 30.—Steven Sawyer, aged sixty, living near Bellevue, Ohio, left his home last May for Kinsey, O., having six hundred dollars in money on his person, not returning at the appointed time search was made, and to-day his dead body was found in a mill pond, half a mile from Bellevue, covered with weeds, grass, and it is supposed he was murdered for his money.

Arrest of One of the Bender Accomplices—He Kills Himself.

PARSONS, KAS., May 30.—County Attorney Ward returned to-day from Texas with the body of Nicholas Mosier, or Marion, supposed to be an accomplice of the Bender family, the Kansas assassins. At Denison he made some important confessions, and promised to tell all he knew about the Benders when he reached this city, and when near Atoka station, Indian Territory, he shot himself in the head with a revolver, inflicting a wound from the effects of which he died. It seems certain that the Benders are now in Texas, making their way to the Rio Grande river to cross into Mexico.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Three hundred thousand dollars worth of bonds, stolen from the Waterford bank of New York, have been recovered by the thieves, who have received thirty-four per cent. and immunity from punishment.

Vice President Wilson is at Boston, suffering from overwork. His physicians order a cessation from all labor, and that he seek rest and relaxation during the summer.

George Francis Train, it is said, will use the city of New York for raise imprisonment, claiming one hundred thousand dollars damages.

The race between the Natchez and Lee will not come off, on account of the stage of water. Captain Leathers says he can beat the Lee, and when there is sufficient water he will make his contemplated quick trip to St. Louis.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Article on Elections.

At the session of the Constitutional Convention Thursday afternoon the second section of the article on elections was adopted, to-wit:

"All elections shall be by ballot, and every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it is received, and the number recorded by the election officers opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Every elector may write his name on the back of his ticket."

The succeeding five sections of the article were agreed to substantially as reported. They privilege voters at election from arrest, except for treason, felony or breach of the peace; qualified electors while in actual military service of the State or nation to vote under regulations to be prescribed by law; prohibit elections by the people and all reglery laws to be uniform in their operation throughout the State, but does not prohibit the disfranchisement of an elector by reason of his name not being registered.

Section sixth prohibits buying of votes, or their withholding at an election, through use of money, or other valuable consideration or the promise thereof, and prohibits any elector from receiving or agreeing to receive any money, or valuable consideration for his vote or agreeing to withhold the same at an election the person offering, and a voter, or other person for him receiving such bribes. If challenged as to qualification, the voter shall swear that the challenge is untrue before his vote is received.

Section seven, making absolute disfranchisement for four years in consequence of conviction of willful violation of the election laws, was amended by add ing after the word "years" the words disqualifying from any office of trust or profit under the Commonwealth, and provides that a candidate for office, shall be guilty of bribery, fraud or violation of any election law, and

Section eight, prohibiting the withholding o testimony by witnesses in contested elections and proceedings investigating elections, was adopted.

Pending a vote on the section limiting election divisions to 150 votes, the Convention adjourned till next Tuesday morning.

PEARL WHEAT—An invaluable boon to the weak and debilitated system. Ask your grocer for it.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Darien Ship Canal Job.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1873.

The *Chronicle* of to-day contains a very able exposure of the job recently advocated by a New York journal to commit the government to the construction of the Darien Ship Canal, at an enormous expense, on the route of the State river, indicated in the report of Captain Selfridge. The *Chronicle* goes on to show that the canal is much more necessary to Europe than to the United States, who have already one interior line of railway communication to the Pacific ocean, and will soon have two others; and it advocates instead, interior water lines between the Atlantic and Mississippi valley as vastly more important to the American people.

Ex-Governor Poole, former United States Senator, has taken up his residence in Washington City.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The New French Ministry Complete—Column Vendome to be Reconstructed.

PARIS, May 30.—The *Official Journal* announces the appointment of General Duhesnil to be Minister of War, in place of General De Cissey, which completes the reconstruction of the Cabinet. It is reported that Marquis De Banneville, the Ambassador of France at Vienna will be recalled.

VERSAILLES, May 30.—The Assembly this afternoon voted to rebuild the column Vendome and adjourned until the 5th of June.

The New Cortes of Spain—Great Battle with Carlists Imminent.

MADRID, May 30.—The Constituent Cortes will meet to-morrow. The tax payers of Ruzi, in Catalonia, have refused to pay the contribution levied on them for putting the fortifications in a state of defense. The authorities have taken energetic measures to compel payment and threaten to expel all who refuse from their houses and wall up the doors and windows.

BAYONNE, May 30.—Advices from the vicinity of Lerroo represent that a great battle between the Carlists and Republicans is on the point of taking place.

European Markets.

LONDON, May 30, 5 P. M.—Consols 94. American Securities—5-20s 86, old, 87¼; 86, 1865, 87¾; new 5s 93¾; Erie bonds 49¾. Sperm oil 95s. Tallow 43s.

PLYMOUTH SCANDAL.

Publication of the Covenant Between Beecher, Bowen and Tilton.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The custodian of the covenant signed into on the second day of April, 1872, by Henry Ward Beecher, Theodore Tilton and Henry C. Bowen, makes that instrument public this morning. Bowen, in a letter to the press, says that Bowen has of late repeatedly declared that he had never disavowed his charges against Mr. Beecher, had that he yet insisted upon their truth. This disavowal, to which is attached the signature of the above named, opens with

"We three men, earnestly desiring to remove all cause of offense between our selves, to the end we make Christian reparation for injuries done, or supposed to be done, and to efface the disturbed past, and to promote and secure the good will and love for the future, do declare and covenant."

Henry C. Bowen then discovers all the charges and imputations attributed to him, as made by him, against Mr. Beecher, and declares, without reserve, that he knows nothing of such charges, which arose from extending to Mr. Beecher his most cordial friendship, confidence and Christian fellowship. In granting sincerely that he had ever made any imputations, charges or innuendoes unfavorable to the Christian character of Mr. Beecher, closed, "I shall never in the future to recur to them by word or deed.

Theodore Tilton avows that he will never again repeat by word of mouth or otherwise any of the charges, impugnments and insinuations made in his letter to Bowen, in which the latter is cited as to allow the same to stand against the moral and Christian character of Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Beecher, on his part, puts the past forever out of sight and mind, and will "keep in the dungeon of the cases of suspicion, jealousy and estrangement which have occurred in the past." He will in no way have my old regard for Henry C. Bowen and Theodore Tilton restored, and it is happiness to me to remember the old feelings of love, respect and reliance to each and both of them. If I have said anything injurious to the character of either or have detracted from their standing and fame as Christian gentlemen and members of my church, I revoke it and withdraw it unreservedly, and will not imitate them to the extent of my power."

The conviction of the community here the public can now understand the brave silence which the preacher has kept under the protracted storm of slander. He had committed his cause to God, and to maintain peace and brotherhood. The document is agreed to the world as the end of the matter. Personal offenders against truth and public decency and the rights of reputation.

LIST OF PATENTS

To Citizens of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The following list of patents, issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending May 29, 1873, is furnished the COMMERCIAL from the office of A. Mck. Pattison & Co., Solicitors of Law and Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents, No. 513 Seventh street, Washington city, D. C.:

Disinfecting Soap-Boiling Establishment.—Stephen STUBS, Pittsburgh. Application filed May 8, 1873.

Glass Press.—Jonathan Haley, Pittsburgh. Application filed April 24, 1873.

Bag Holder.—John Hunter and Henry M. Clayton, Ashland. Application filed April 1, 1873.

Apparatus for Improving Liquors.—Charles Wolters and Ignaz Rottiger, Pittsburgh. Application filed September 5, 1873.

Washing Machine.—Volney White, Corry. Application filed April 4, 1873.

Apparatus for Painting or Coating Broom Handles, Moldings etc.—Stephen D. Shepard, Pittsburgh. Application filed April 16, 1873.

Roller for Window Curtains.—Wm. W. Grier, Hulton. Application filed April 8, 1873.

Snap Hook.—Samuel Reynolds, Allegheny. Application filed April 5, 1873.

Lid for Jelly Glasses.—John Adams, Pittsburgh. Application filed April 16, 1873.

Rotary Valve for Steam Engines.—George Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh. Application filed February 15, 1873.

Rotary Sieves.—Thomas C. Strawn and William C. Drum, Perry township, Fayette county. Assignors to Speer, Clark & Co., Pittsburgh. Application filed March 1, 1873.

Lid for Jelly Glasses.—David Challinor, Pittsburgh. Application filed April 19, 1873.

Button and Stud Attachment.—Hiram Freeman, Petroleum Center. Application filed February 8, 1873.

Cheese-Cutter.—John Locke, Lewisburg. Application filed February 7, 1873.

Soap-calcining Machine.—Stephen Stunz, Birmingham. Application filed August 2, 1871.

Vapor Burner.—Franklin G. Palmer, Pittsburgh, assignor to himself and Jason J. Palmer, same place. Application filed October 25, 1870.

Machine for Steam and Air Brakes.—George Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh. Application filed February 3, 1873.

Metallic Column.—John L. Piper, Pittsburgh. Application filed April 16, 1873.

Paddle Wheel.—James C. Chaffee, Titusville. Application filed January 31, 1873.

Ore Washer.—Reuben Soliday, Allentown. Application filed May 8, 1873.

Compound for Lining Buttons of Bessemer or Keily Converters.—James E. Atwood, Pittsburgh. Application filed May 8, 1873.

Re-issue.

Railway Oil Cars.—Thomas W. Murray and Benjamin F. Lamasor, Milton. Patent No. 160,058, dated February 23, 1870. Application filed December 26, 1872.

OHIO.

Rubber Cement.—Wm. Moshier, Norwalk, assignor of one-third his right to Chas. T. Merry, same place. Application filed February 15, 1873.

Stave Jointer.—John J. Haiya, Cleveland. Application filed November 29, 1871.

Wagon Standard.—James H. Knisley and Jos. C. Ferguson, Rainsborough. Application filed March 27, 1873.

Safety Bridle.—Jas. M. Elder and Peter A. Bishop, Eyria. Application filed April 21, 1873.

Hood.—John Preston, Plymouth. Application filed August 23, 1872.

Hood.—John Preston, Plymouth. Application filed August 23, 1872.

SMALL GAME FOR THE POLICE.

A Party of Little Children Taken to the Lockup.

Yesterday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, as some children of our most respectable families were returning from a "necessary" at the residence of Mr. F. H. Eaton, on Center avenue, they were arrested by officers Kennedy and Gormley and taken to the lockup on Diamond street. The offense alleged to have been committed was fast driving and disorderly conduct. The facts in the case are, that the children, (none of whom was above sixteen years of age) were on their way home in two carriages. As the carriages turned into Wylie street from Center avenue, they drove abreast and the inmates indulged in a little playful jesting and laughter. Nothing could have been more innocent than their behaviour and the horses were not driven above a slow trot. Probably nobody heard them but the two vigilant policemen who were entertaining each other on the street corner. In their ignorance and stupidity, the officers halted the carriages, mounted the boxes, without taking pains to inspect the occupants, and drove to the lock up. One was a private carriage with a colored driver, and the other was from a livery stable. At the lock-up the little boys and girls were taken from their carriages and dragged past the loathsome cells into the back office, where charges were made against them for disorderly conduct—the same charge that usually marks the latest assignment characters who are conveyed thither in wheelbarrows. The Captain of Police however saw the gross impropriety of locking up these children with criminals and cut-throats, and promptly dismissed them. He, however, required $5 for the appearance of each of the drivers in the morning, which amount was furnished. At the hearing, the Mayor discharged them, and has since performed the same kindly office for the blundering ignoramuses who made the arrest. But no redress which can now be made will compensate for the stigma put upon the children by this outrage. The community is deeply moved at this exhibition of criminal foolishness, and the Mayor's police must exercise much more circumspection, if they will retain the respect and contenance of good citizens.

Promenade Concerts at Haysville.

Those of our citizens who prefer to spend the summer with their families at Haysville, to going further away to more fashionable and less comfortable places, will be pleased to learn that a concert is on foot to give, once a week, a first-class promenade concert. If properly encouraged, Prof. George Tourge proposes to greatly strengthen his orchestra already one of the best in the country and make a weekly performance in the elegant and commodious new Hibbard

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1873.

THE Bedford *Inquirer* speaks of the action of the Constitutional Convention in fixing the salary of its members at $2,500, as "an indelible stain" on its character. The country pross, generally, is equally outspoken in denouncing it.

CONGRESSMAN CRISS, of Illinois, has returned his back pay to the Treasury. Congressman GOODRICH, of New York, who was elected as a Republican in 1870, but who was so disgusted with the "corruption" in the Republican party that he had to join the "Liberals" in 1872, has kept his.

THE Governor has appointed Col. EDWARD CAMPBELL, of Fayette county, to be President Judge of the district composed of Fayette and Greene, in place of GILMORE, deceased. Col. CAMPBELL was a brave soldier during the *war*, and stands high at the bar of Fayette county as a lawyer. All of the applicants for this place were good men, and the Governor could not have made a mistake in appointing any of them; but the friends of each and all will concede that the appointment of Col. CAMPBELL is one eminently fit to be made.

BOSTON has again been scourged by *fire*, many of the finest buildings in the business center of the city which escaped the late conflagration having been consumed yesterday. As is usual on such occasions, the estimates of losses are very conflicting, ranging from one to many millions. It will be several days before anything like an accurate estimate of the damage can be given. Full particulars as to the rise and progress of the flames will be found on the first page of this morning's COMMERCIAL.

A CLAUSE has been inserted in the new Constitution requiring each county in the State to elect three County Commissioners and three County Auditors. Allegheny county and Philadelphia long since got rid of the office of County Auditor, establishing the office of Controller instead; and we can certify that Allegheny has materially profited by the change. The Constitutional Convention now deprives us of this benefit and throws us back on the old, exploded, useless and expensive system of County Auditors. This is progress backwards.

THE *World* is alarmed about New York—it is so filthy. It has a double-leaded editorial article on the awful condition of the tenement house districts and the streets, and says:

"New York is now a dirtier city than ever before. Never has there been in it a greater accumulation of filth than that in this present May, which is waiting to be quickened by the maturing sun into pestilential activity.

* * * The worst Ghetto of an Italian town of the middle ages, the most populous and filthy quarter of London during the months when the filth of London was preparing it for the Great Plague, affords a parallel to the present condition of New York that we may look in vain for such a parallel in the condition of any European city to-day."

We do not wish to get up any rivalry with New York, or to hurt the feelings of its journalists by the comparison, but if New York can beat Pittsburgh in the filthiness of its streets and alleys, we sincerely pity it.

OF LOUISIANA land there are now one million of acres under cultivation than in 1860—a fact which is estimated in production annually as equal to $100,000,000. Add to this the improvement of the people, which has largely caused the absence of the negro to cultivate the soil, and one has a good wonder at the consequences of the wrongs inflicted by the usurpers there. What Louisiana most needs is, first, the restoration of popular government, without resort to Federal bayonets; and, second, a healthy and steady addition to its citizens to cultivate the soil.—*Baltimore Sun.*

What Louisiana most needs is a modicum of common sense in its citizens. So long as they act the fool, and keep up a reign of terror, so long will Federal bayonets be required to keep them in order, and so long will citizens of other States be kept away from its soil. If the people of Louisiana can be induced to behave quietly and peaceably, as the people of other States do, they will not be disturbed by Federal bayonets, and immigrants will flock in crowds to its fertile and neglected fields. The Louisianians have the remedy in their own hands.

THE Republicans of this county hold their primary meetings this afternoon to elect delegates for the nomination of a county ticket. This is an opportunity no Republican should neglect; and attendance at the primary meetings is as sacred a duty as attendance at the polls. We counsel our readers, one and all, to go to these meetings, to-day, and vote only for such men for delegates as will carry out their views and wishes in Convention. Pay no heed to the childish gibberish about "cliques" and "rings," but go and select your own delegates and send in men who will make a ticket we all can vote for. No man or set of men can lead you against your will, and there is no fear of your being misled unless you do it yourselves. These primary meetings are of the people and for the people; therefore let the people attend them, and control them, and direct them; and let every man who knows there is danger of bad men being nominated to any particular office, be careful to see that the delegates from his district are not previously committed to the support of such candidates.

MISSOURI is one of the States in which the "Liberals" triumphed last fall. They have had a fair chance, there, to demonstrate their capacity to carry on a government, and the result is not complimentary to them. The Treasury of the State is bankrupt, and the prospect of fresh supplies is a poor and discouraging one. The obligations of the State are maturing, and there are no funds to meet them, and no means at hand for obtaining any. The Governor has disappointed every one in choosing his officers, and disrule and misrule appear to prevail throughout. We are not surprised, therefore, to hear that the Germans who were inveigled into the "Liberal" movement are discontented, dissatisfied and uneasy. Let them come back to the Republican party, where they properly belong. The "Liberal" movement was a branching and importure from the start. It held out vast promises that could not be fulfilled, and its followers mistook pretentiousness for statesmanship. They are finding out their error, now, and as fast as that is discovered, "Liberalism" will vanish away.

AMERICAN REPUTATION AND THE OLD WAYS.

A respectable foreigner, lately a citizen of the United States, in a private letter to a gentleman of New York, gives a gloomy report of the condition of American reputation on the Continent of Europe. Though not intended for publication, the letter has been published in the *Nation*, the receiver, no doubt, thinking it adapted to do some good by exciting the alarm of honest citizens, and by stirring them into activity for the correction of a growing evil. According to this letter, "At no time was the American name been held so low in this country (Germany) as at present. Independent of the Credit Mobilier, the escape of Tweed, the compounding of the Erie rogueries, etc., the fact that default in the payments of interest on almost forty millions of American Railroad and State bonds has been made in this country within a year and a half, has developed an actual moral sense of the want of honesty in Americans among the people at large, by bringing loss and often ruin to thousands of families throughout Germany. The feeling against Americans is really so intense that all of that nationality not personally known are set down as rascals in these parts until they have proved the contrary.

Though in the letter there are several traits which suggest a desire on the part of the writer to represent the case in its worst aspect, the statement is doubtless essentially correct. It is one of the misfortunes or disadvantages of our position as republicans to be continually viewed by European conservatives as audacious adventurers, who claim to be wiser and better than the people of the Old World. Dispensing with the apparatus which they deem necessary to political order, social refinement, and personal honor, we presume to govern ourselves. From the beginning of the experiment, monarchists were sure of its failure, and whatever moral irregularities occurred among us, were at once set down by them as evidence of their foresight. Even moderate Liberals who gave us their sympathy and wished us success were only half convinced that we merited either, and while grieved with our vices and defects, and disposed to apologize for them, they have found it no easy matter to maintain firmness and candor in judging us, under the hostile influence of surrounding prejudices. Even in Europe the almost universal tendency has been, and to a considerable extent still is, to refer all American evils to the form of government. Swindling operations performed by individuals or corporations, gigantic thefts, robberies, murders, adulteries, and even railroad accidents are all supposed to be in the United States the proper results of popular institutions. A British or German aristocrat hearing that forgery or any other form of fraud was very common in Spain or Italy, would never think of holding the government responsible for the fact; still less would he infer that the Spanish or the Italian people were peculiarly deficient in respect for the rights of property. But that is precisely the inference both Germans and Britons of the ruling class have been wont to draw from the reported prevalence of any form of crime or vice in this country. The enormities of which they hear seem to realize their anticipations of the effects of popular government, and they interpret them by the hypothesis. And unluckily members of the same nationalities predisposed by social position or training or association, to take a more just view of the subject, have been generally so utterly ignorant of American history and conditions as to be unable either to perceive or correct the fallacy. Of late years Englishmen from their enforced attention to American affairs are less liable than formerly to make such mistakes. Even Germans of the ruling class know somewhat more about us than they knew a few years ago, but for the most part they are still densely ignorant of things American, and in the period of attempted reaction since the establishment of the empire special efforts have been made to intensify the prejudices of the great middle or burgher class against republican institutions. As regards political progress in Germany it is nothing less than a calamity that these efforts at illiberal propagandism have been so opportunely seconded by the defective honor of so many of our public men and by the scoundrelism of so many American corporations and financial managers.

This evil repute of the American name is, however, a mere temporary obscuration. In the letter quoted above, the writer says: "Of course I know that this opinion is by no means justified, and that the body of the American people are morally as sound as any other nationality." It is really a few, that is, relatively a few men who, corrupted by social ambition and the desire of sudden wealth, have brought such reproach upon the national good name. A circumstance of great significance in connection with the subject is the fact that so large a proportion of the blacklist lies at the door of mere financial adventurers, men not brought up to business of an extensive kind, but interlopers—men unexpectedly placed in the enjoyment of opportunities for whose responsibilities they had not been educated. With the lapse of every year and with the growth of the country similar coincidences must necessarily become ever more rare with the result of diminishing the number of such accidents—that is, of reducing them to the average of other civilized and commercial nations. In general, education in business of an extensive scale is education in integrity as well, independently of the religious or ethical system of the nation to which the pupil belongs. The measure of honor essential to the life of trade is maintained even strictly in the Chinese counting-houses of Canton and in the Christian counting-houses of Bombay as in the Christian counting-houses of London or Hamburg. And mere self interest might be relied upon as sufficient finally to re-establish the financial credit which reckless adventurers have injured.

It is a mere mistake to suppose, it is a calumny to assert that the great mass of the American people are at all dazzled or tempted by the swindling successes which they so frequently witness. Though they may be too tolerant often in conceding the social pretensions of such rogues, even such tolerance is perhaps as much limited in this country as in other trading nations, and no excessive leniency is apparent among the intelligent classes in judging and condemning those who have grown rich by their own dishonor. In the chief cities of the country outside of New York probably the most bigoted admirers of the past, old enough to recollect its ways, would not be able to show that the present generation of business men are at all inferior to their predecessors in character or in careful methods of managing affairs. Even in New York we are assured that "notwithstanding the frauds, peculations and dishonesties of men connected with the financial institutions of the city, and the criminal neglect of some Presidents and Directors of banks, there is a long line of officials who maintain the old honesty and the old industry which marked the business of New York a quarter of a century ago." And there is no reason to doubt, if New York is to retain its commercial and financial pre-eminence, that when these officials shall have passed away, their places will be taken by others of the same character. In manners, in purity, carefulness, foresight, and all the qualities essential to financial prosperity, they will not be their inferiors. The "shoddy aristocracy," the flash financiers *et id genus omne*, in so far as they play an important part in Wall street, are mere transient phenomena. They owe their present success to social and financial conditions as peculiar as themselves, and both will pass away together.

THE observance of Memorial Day in this city and vicinity was more universal yesterday than ever before. Beside the conceded propriety of setting apart one day in the year for a general recognition of the services and valor of the brave defenders of our Union, there is a manifest disposition among our over-worked people to take a holiday on every plausible pretext. Yet, our celebration of yesterday was, in the main, in consonance with the sentiments which Memorial Day is intended to illustrate and perpetuate. In the morning and afternoon, orderly processions of surviving soldiers, little children and patriotic citizens visited the silent cities of the dead, and upon every grave known to be that of a soldier, were strewn fresh flowers in grateful memory of the heroes of the century. If, later in the day, social reunions and decorous amusement supplemented the more formal ceremonies, let it not be said that the occasion failed of its main purpose. If we mourn the loss of our young men who fell between their country and her foes, we may also rejoice and be glad that the country lives with a purified and strengthened life. Only so shall we make Memorial Day at once popular and profitable. There was a general suspension of business yesterday, a notable absence of anything like assembly demonstration, and the best possible feeling prevalent. The 30th of May is, beyond the peradventure of alteration, a National holiday.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"Charley, what is osculation?"
"Osculation, Jenny, dear,
Is a scientific expression, sneer,
For a nice sensation.
I put my arm around your waist,
This is approximation;
You need not fear—
There's no one near—
I then——
Oh, dear!"
"Jenny, that's osculation!"

A cat in Springfield, Ill., prevented a general conflagration by pawing on her master's face, thus awakening him, so that the kerosene lamp left burning was on the eve of explosion.

Experiments recently tried in sending salmon eggs from England to New Zealand prove that they can be kept in a healthy condition for a period of 118 days or longer.

If you wish to preserve cut flowers, arrange them in a vase or deep plate filled with water, then cover the same with a glass used in aplaries, having a small air hole at the top. They can thus be kept for ten days.

Stacyville, Iowa, caught the small-pox from a letter from Germany.

The prisoners in the county jail at Davenport have unanimously signed a petition asking that the saloons of the city be closed on Sunday.

A woman in Dodge county, Wisconsin, is utilizing a graveyard by planting potatoes therein.

The triennial catalogue of Dartmouth College will hereafter be printed in English instead of Latin, and the Greek section of the junior examination will also be abandoned.

The Buffalo papers have commenced to editorially advertise the Niagara cursing establishments and fleech houses called hotels. The consideration is not made public.

The ocean trade of Charleston is increasing rapidly, and the character of the products shipped indicates an encouraging degree of energy for the farmers of the surrounding regions.

A child in Plainfield, Wis., died last week, having been poisoned by eating leaves of the common pie-plant.

Several years ago a Burlington, Iowa, lady lost her husband. During her absence at the funeral, her house burned down. In due season she, the widow, married a Mr. Sinsabaugh. Last Tuesday he died, and last Thursday, during his funeral, the family residence again burned down.

An Omaha man, on Saturday last, took a pill before breakfast. He soon commenced coughing, and continued until he threw out a coil that, when unwound, proved to be a snake worm 20 feet long. The danger that attends pill-taking before breakfast is apparent.

"Died a fighting Bill Jones," was the verdict of a Coroner's jury over an Indian Territory man.

An epidemic among the sheep is prevailing in many sections of Vermont, proving fatal.

Large bronze, silver or gilt buckles are now worn by the ladies at the back of the waist, in addition to a similar affair in front. They are not remarkably pretty nor genteel, although none will deny that they are conspicuous.

A youth in a Hampton, Connecticut, school has been working on the alphabet eight years and hasn't mastered it yet."

A noted English clergyman recommends to people to urn their dead. Wouldn't he do better, asks the Toledo *Blade*, to show them how to earn their living?

It is suggested that Poe's bird must have had the delirium tremens, as he was raven on a bust.

The New York *Graphic* says that in correcting children we should appeal to the intellect before resorting to the other extreme. "Extreme" is good.

The wild man in the woods has made his annual appearance once more, and very early, he being this time in Fannin county, Georgia. He is represented to be eight feet high, and in a recent fight with some of the citizens who attempted to capture him, he killed one of them, as represented, and tore off the tail of a horse.

The "Spiritualists of America" held what they called a "mass convention" at Cincinnati, last week, and the mass was so very thin as to encourage us to believe that the vagaries of Spiritualism are dying out, as the class of emotional lunatics seemingly themselves or get lured.

A woman at East Jeffrey, N. H., has had an exact picture of a juniper tree printed on her leg by a flash of lightning.

In looking over the exchanges to find the biggest lie in the country it is found that he is on the Des Moines *Register*. He says: "The rats in Webster City grow larger than cats, and it is said one blow from a rat's tail will split a cellar door.

PERSONAL.

Joshua Lebaily, Judge of the Royal Court of the Island of Jersey, convicted of embezzlement, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

The "ton" of Maine society is represented by a family consisting of father, mother, and eight children, whose collective weight is just 2,240 pounds.

A North Carolina paper thinks that "Captain Jack, of the Modoc braves," is no other than Henry Berry Lowery, whose death was reported as a cunning ruse to cover his retreat to the West.

The Macgregors continue a very large element in Edinburgh. They keep hotels, restaurants, book stores, chop houses, tailor shops, shoe stores, and officiate as soldiers, policemen, guides, lawyers, judges, peddlers and clergymen. The Macgregors seem determined to perpetuate their historical name.

An honest lover in Massachusetts has given to his prospective father-in-law a load of wood, to replace that consumed during his evening "sparking" visits last winter.

Mme. Nilsson Rouzaud recently sang at a *fete* in Paris, given by the Baroness Adolphe de Rothschild, to inaugurate the new galleries of her house on the Rue de Monceau. The prima donna appeared as the personal friend of the Baroness, and in that capacity thought she could not lavish her vocal treasures too much. During the *fete* she sang in five different languages, and was continuously applauded in all.

Miss Elizabeth Harrison, who died lately in Sheffield, England, left over three hundred thousand dollars to charitable institutions.

Ristori is announced to appear next month at Her Majesty's, in London, under management of Mr. Mapleson.

Minister Schenck's daughters are to preside at stalls at a forthcoming grand charity fair, to be held in London.

Lord Lyons, English Ambassador to France, is in London, enjoying a brief vacation. His health is very much impaired.

"Pat Gilmore," says the St. Louis *Democrat* kindly and patronizingly, "who can make more noise and stir music with the same number of singers and instruments than any man in the world, is to superintend the Chicago howl on the 5th of June."

During the recent military festivities in New Haven, one set in the grand quadrille contained two Governors, four ex-Governors, the General of the Army, the Lieutenant General, three Major Generals and three Brigadiers.

The statements to the effect that Thomas Nast was poor, because poorly paid for his labor by the Harpers, is contradicted. He is off for recreation, and is expected to take his old position next fall.

William Robinson, a London grocer, disappeared. The body was found, identified and buried. His widow, clad in garments belonging to her husband, frequently found the attractive remains of Mr. Robinson in an inebriate asylum. He was not drowned in the Thames but only had an attack of delirium tremens.

Professor Tyndall comes it strong when he illustrates the value of a single potato by supposing that all the other potatoes were destroyed. The one would contain the germ for stocking the whole world. Its compounded product in ten years would equal $10,000,000,000—in value worth more than all London and New York.

THE recent course of the foreign trade of Great Britain presents features which are not indicative of a prosperous condition of the foreign markets supplied by that country, and which suggest material for reflection. We take from the London *Economist* the following remarks on the latest returns of the board of Trade: "The trade returns for April hardly present any novel features compared with those which have lately been issued. The increase of exports continues to be at a diminishing rate, and although the imports exhibit a comparatively large increase, the amount is not in consonance with the rise in other trading nations, and the increase is only for the time, and that it only compensates a decrease in the previous months. The exports of iron and steel, and coal, continue to present the characteristics of a moderate increase of quantity and a large increase of value."

A NEW YORK correspondent says: "Some of the most costly houses of worship are going up that have at any time been built in this region. Dr. Hall's new church will cost over half a million. Mr. Hepworth's tabernacle will cost nearly $300,000. Others are now in course of erection, and the extension of business men are at all inferior to their predecessors in character or in careful methods of managing affairs. Even in New York we are assured that "notwithstanding the frauds, peculations and dishonesties of men connected with the financial institutions of the city, and the criminal neglect of some Presidents and Directors of banks, there is a long line of officials who maintain the old honesty and the old industry which marked the business of New York a quarter of a century ago." And there is no reason to doubt, if New York is to retain its commercial and financial pre-eminence, that when these officials shall have passed away, their places will be taken by others of the same character. In manners, in purity, carefulness, foresight, and all the qualities essential to financial prosperity, they will not be their inferiors. The "shoddy aristocracy," the flash financiers *et id genus omne*, in so far as they play an important part in Wall street, are mere transient phenomena. They owe their present success to social and financial conditions as peculiar as themselves, and both will pass away together.

For All Localities and Climes.

A true specific is adapted to all localities and climes, and for this reason, that it strikes at the causative principle of the diseases which it is administered to cure. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, for example, is a true specific, not only because it fortifies the body against the external influences which prompts disease, but because, when taken as a remedy instead of as a preventative, it neutralizes the infective principle in the blood and thereby destroys the primary source of the ailment. Hence it is an antidote to epidemic disorders, and to all complaints which are produced or aggravated by miasma, or the presence of anything deleterious in the air, the water or the soil, it is as nearly infallible as any medicinal preparation can be. In our own country, as a remedy for intermittent fevers, bilious affections, constipation, dyspepsia, nervous weakness, rheumatism and general debility, it is unrivalled, nor is it less celebrated in the tropics as a preventive of malarious fevers.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded four times per annum, viz: on the first Monday in January and July, and first Monday in April and October.

JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
J. DALE, Secretary. D. M. GORDON, Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. D. Graham, J. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, Jas. Parker, Edward H. Ellis, Charles Scheidler, S. H. Hartman, Robert O. Schmertz, Christopher Ing, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

You can bet your bottom dollar

That there exists no case of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swelling, or Stiff Joints, which the Centaur Liniment, white wrapper, will not alleviate and cure.

Mark the difference. It is the Centaur Liniment, yellow wrapper, which is again placing so many used-up horses in the harness. We care not whether the case be Spavins, Sweeney, Scratches, Strains, or any Swelling—the effect is simply wonderful.

Children Cry

—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. ytths

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION—

The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of WOODSIDE & GRIFFITH, State Hardware and Iron store in State, was dissolved on the 14th inst. by the death of David Griffith. The business of the late firm will be settled by HUGH WOODSIDE, the surviving partner, who will continue the business at the old stand, 270 Penn street.

May 26, 1873.

FURNITURE

At Reduced Prices.

J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,
97, 99 and 101 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PARLOR, LIBRARY,
CHAMBER,
DINING ROOM,
HALL AND OFFICE
Furniture
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Pittsburgh Trunk Manufactory.

W. J. Gilmore, Agt.

REMOVED
TO
No. 38 FIFTH AVENUE,
FOUR DOORS FROM WOOD,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
Trunks, Valises,
Traveling Bags,
Ladies' Satchels, &c.

We have constantly on hand a Large Assortment of these Goods, of First-class Material, and at the MOST REASONABLE PRICES.
All orders promptly attended to

"Touch Him Again if You Dare"

A Manufacturing Site.

I will Lease for Ten Years 610 feet in front on the Monongahela river, by 242 feet in depth, in the Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh, on reasonable terms.

E. P. JONES.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTION.

In accordance with a resolution of the County Executive Committee, the REPUBLICAN VOTERS of Allegheny County are hereby requested to meet at the usual places for holding

PRIMARY ELECTIONS

In the several wards, boroughs and townships on

SATURDAY, May 31st, 1873,

Between the hours of FOUR AND SEVEN O'CLOCK P. M., and to elect, by ballot in the cities and boroughs, and by ballot or marking in the townships as the voters may desire, ONE DELEGATE from each election precinct to each of the following

COUNTY CONVENTIONS

TO BE HELD AT THE

COURT HOUSE,

IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH,

On TUESDAY, JUNE 3rd, 1873,

At 11 o'clock A. M.

CONVENTION No. 1.

JUDICIARY—To nominate One Candidate for President Judge of the District Court, and One Candidate for Associate Judge of the District Court.

CONVENTION No 2.

LEGISLATIVE—To nominate One Candidate for State Senator and Seven Representative Candidates.

(After the nomination of Senator, the delegates of the several representative districts will assemble separate y and choose the Representatives to which their several districts shall be entitled.)

CONVENTION No. 3.

PROTHONOTARY—To nominate One Candidate for Prothonotary.

CONVENTION No. 4.

TREASURER and CORONER—To nominate On Candidate for Treasurer and One Candidate for Coroner of the county.

CONVENTION No. 5.

COMMISSIONER, &c.—To nominate One Candidate for County Commissioner, One Candidate for Jury Commissioner, and One Candidate for Director of the Poor.

Designation of rooms for the different Conventions will be made by placard at the Court House on the day of holding the same.

The Primary Elections shall be held by the Republican members of the Election Boards of the different precincts, and when the Election Boards are a minority of the regularly elected Judges present are authorized to elect enough additional Republican Judges to constitute the Boards a majority of those Qualified to act at the Election, at the convenient day after their adjournment, will meet, and appoint the County Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

A. H. GROSS,
Chairman Republican County Executive Committee.

FRANK P. CASE, JAMES ONSLOW, E. C. CHRISTY, } Secretaries.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CORONER—

W. C. COOKE,

Of Allegheny City, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—

Middle District, outside of City.

HARRY W. HORBACH,

Late Captain Co. H, 32d Reg. P. V., Wilkins Township, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—

R. S. P. McCALL,

Of Tarentum, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—

District North of the Rivers.

H. K. SAMPLE,

Shaler township. Subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—

B. C. CHRISTY,

Of Sewickley borough, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR STATE SENATE—

CHARLES JEREMY,

Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR CORONER—

ALEX. Æ. McCANDLESS, M.D.,

Pittsburgh, subject to approval of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—

A. B. YOUNG,

Of Robinson township, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR CORONER—

WM. M'CALLIN,

Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR STATE SENATE—

GEO. H. ANDERSON

Will be a Candidate for Re-nomination, subject to approval of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

WM. H. CLARK,

Of North Fayette township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR COUNTY TREASURER—

SAM'L KILGORE,

Of Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—

JOHN C. NEWMYER,

Of Wilkins township, middle district, subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

JOHN A. SCOTT

Will be a candidate for re-nomination to the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention No. 5.

FOR ASSEMBLY—

WILLIAM COATES,

Millvale borough, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY—

M. G. COREY,

Of Braddock's Borough, late Captain Company G, 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers. Subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention No. 3.

FOR PROTHONOTARY—

B. F. KENNEDY,

Of Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR PROTHONOTARY—

WILLIAM SWISSHELM,

Of Wilkins township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, No. 3.

FOR PROTHONOTARY—

JOSEPH ROSS

Will be a Candidate for Re-nomination to the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, No. 3.

Spring Styles

Silk, Cassimere, Fur and Wool

HATS,

SILK AND CLOTH

CAPS.

LATEST NOVELTIES
IN MARKET, AT

PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,

151 WOOD ST.

"OLD RELIABLE"

Franklin Fire Ins. Co., of Philadelphia,
ORGANIZED 1829.
CASH ASSETS—$3,500,000.
COFFIN, KELLOG & CO., Agents,
Corner Third avenue and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ytths

DRY GOODS.

GO TO

McKEE'S

(OLD BARKER)

Dry Goods Establishment,
FOR
Greatest Bargains

In Plain Black Silks,
In Gros Grain Silks,
In Best Fancy Silks,
In Fine Linen Suits,
In Victoria Lawn Suits,
In Black Alpaca Suits,
In Linen Polonaise Suits,
In Ladies' Linen Dusters,
In Black Dress Goods,
In Fancy Dress Goods,
In Fine Ortolan Capes,
In Black Lace Sacques,
In White Lace Sacques,
In Housekeeping Goods,

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE

DRY GOODS LINE.

A. D. M'KEE,
Successor to J. W. Barker and M'Kee, Murphy & Co.,
59 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

AT

ERWIN'S.

New Dress Goods.

LARGE ASSORTMENT.

NEW STYLES

ALL THE NEW SHADES

Every Department Full and Complete.

A Splendid Assortment of Dress Goods in every Department, from 12 1-2 cts. to $1 00 per yard.

Some special Bargains. Call and see them.

JUST OPENED,

1,000 SUITS

At all Prices, from $3 75 to $25.

A. W. Erwin & Co.,

172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Company's

Deer Park Hotel

GARRETT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

A delightful summer retreat, in the Alleghany mountains, 2,500 feet above the sea level. Will be open for guests July 1st, 1873. Bowling Alleys, Billiard Rooms, Croquet Ground, Quoits, Riding and Livery Stables. Baths—hot, cold and shower. A first-class Restaurant connected with the house.

TERMS: $2 per day, $20 per week, $75 per month. Special terms made with families for longer periods. Children under ten years of age and nurses half price.

For particulars, address,

H. M. KINSLEY,
General Manager Hotels B. and O. R. R. Co.,
Cumberland, Md.

BEDFORD Mineral Springs

This popular Summer resort will be Opened for the Reception of Visitors on the

10th day of June.

Pittsburgh and Western Visitors can take either the P. R. R. or Baltimore and Connellsville reaching Bedford in from 10 to 12 hours. Excursion Tickets can be had at railroad office, and baggage checked through.

Bedford Water, as to all parts of country, at the following Spring rates:

Barrels, 31 gallons	$4 25
Half Barrels, 15½ Gallons	2 25
Half Barrel, 20 Gallons (in mulberry)	3 00
Quarter Barrel, 10 Gallons	2 00

For further information address

A. G. ALLEN, Bedford Springs, Pa.

THE HOT SPRINGS,

BATH COUNTY, VA.,

Have been Improved and Refitted for the Season of 1873. The waters vary in temperature from 90 to 110 degrees. The BATHS have for nearly a century been used in the treatment of Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Liver, Bladder, Skin and Womb, Old Injuries, Wounds, Contractions, Paralysis, Sore Muscles and Joints, Chronic Diarrhœa, &c., and have attained world-wide celebrity for their efficacy in Scrofula and in having such diseases.

The Bathing Establishments are extensive and complete. The Medical Superintendent, Dr. J. D. Mills, has given special attention to the medical properties of the Springs, and will be found at the Springs during the season. Persons desiring to visit these Springs will find the most attractive route by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Covington depot, and thence by stage eighteen miles to the Springs, or via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Washington City, and thence to the Springs.

For Descriptive Pamphlet, giving full details, and terms, address

S. C. TARDY & CO.,
Hot Springs, Bath county, Va.,
Or JAS. A. AUGUST, Hot Springs, Bath county, Va.
ytths

GRAND UNION HOTEL,

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.,

Will Open June 1st, for the reception of guests. Prof. J. M. Lacher and his superb band have been engaged for the season. Rooms can be engaged at Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, N. Y. Address BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

ADAMS HOUSE—

M. S. ADAMS, Proprietor,
Formerly Continental, LAWRENCEBURG, PA. This House has recently been Refitted and Refurnished with New and Elegant Furniture, and is now open for the accommodation of the public.

A Hack will be run from the House to the Railroad, connecting with all day trains, affording free passage to all patrons of the House.

MORRIS P. MILLER, W. H. FORSE, O. B. FORSE

Miller, Forse & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO
WM. MILLER & CO.,
LATE MILLER & RICKETSON,
221 AND 223
Liberty Street, Corner of Seventh,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies and Very Superior Old Cabinet.
BRANDIES, WINES, CIGARS, &c.

Moet & Chandon's Dry Imperial, Green Seal and White Dry Sillery.
Chas. Heidsick and Piper Heidsick.
G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champagne.
Burton Bass Ale in hhds. and bbls.

ALLEGHENY TRUNK STORE

JOEL S. GOE & CO,
Successors to JOSEPH LEISLER.
Have Removed from 131 Federal St., to No. 60, 2 doors below Lacock,
Where they are prepared to offer a fine selection of
Ladies' Satchels, Traveling Bags, Trunks of grades, Harness, &c.,
At such prices as cannot fail to please, as the number of goods sold daily will show.
Motto: Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Caperton's Dining Rooms, No. 60 Market Street

PITTSBURGH.
Tables furnished with the best the market affords in its Season.
Meals from 6½ in the Morning until 12 o'clock at Night.

DRY GOODS.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

At 6¾c, Striped Grenadines.
At 8½c, Fast Colored Prints, new and good styles.
At 11c, Wash Poplins, extra cheap.
At 6½c, Bleached Muslin.
At 12½c, Bleached Muslin—an extra quality for price.
At 8½c, Wide Toweling, all linen, very cheap.

Carpet Departm't!

STOCK FULL AND COMPLETE.

Carpets,
Oil Cloths and Mattings,
Rugs, Mats,
Stools, Hassocks,
Stair Rods, Window Shades, &c.

NEW GOODS!

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

LARGE ADDITIO
Opening Ev

JOSEPH HOR

77 and 79 M

OPENED TO-DAY.
Jap Silks, Jap Stripes, Jap Brocades.
Black Alpacas.
Mohair Lustres.
Pacific and schepper's Dress Goods in great variety.
Suitings in all the New Shades.
Lawns.
Creatons.
Barred, Striped and Plain Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns.
Swisses.
Piques.
Lace Curtains.
Cottonades
Jeans.
Cassimeres.
20 Cases Extra Good Styles Prints and Full Lines Domestic Dry Goods at lowest Eastern figures.
Full assortments Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Gloves. Gents' Neck Wear, Scarfs and Ties, Linen Cuffs and Collars, Parasols, Sunshades.
Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Bustles and small wares.

77 and 79 MAR
KET STREET.

WHOLESA
LE ONLY!

BULLETIN FOR THIS WEEK

WE ARE NOW READY WITH OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS,

GIMPS, LACES, FLOUNCING, FURNISHING GOODS.

In every department we are offering SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN NEW AND CHOICE GOODS.

LACE DEPARTMENT.
VAL. LACES, THREAD LACES, POINT LACES, POINT APPLIQUE LACES, GUIPURE LACES.

HAMBURG DEPARTMENT—
HAMBURG FLOUNCING, HAMBURG EDGING, HAMBURG INSERTING.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT—
SILK GIMPS, SILK FRINGES, CROCHET GIMPS.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT—
BALBRIGAN, ENGLISH, FRENCH and AMERICAN MAKES.

COMB DEPARTMENT, New Style—
SHELL, RUBBER, HORN, SILVER, GOLD and JET DRESS.

SCARF AND FICHU DEPARTMENT—
EVERYTHING IN THIS LINE.
ALL THE NEW and CHOICE COLORS.

RUFFLING AND PUFFING.
STANDARD MAKE OF HOSIERY, KID GLOVES.
A FULL LINE OF TAILOR AND KID GLOVES,
AT

Morganstern & Co's

78 and 80 Market Street.

CARPETS.

CARPETS!

SPLENDID STOCK

We have now in store and to arrive the choicest and largest stock ever offered to the trade. The style of Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Two and Three-Plys Ingrains and Oil Cloths are as fine as can be found in any market.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO'S RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, P

New Wall Papers,

FOR THIS SPRING'S SALES,
AT
NO. 107 MARKET STREET,
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE,

Where is now offered at the lowest market prices, a large and varied stock of PAPER HANGINGS, M

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue.

BANKERS.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

GEO. B. HILL.....G. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HILL.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Loan Bonds

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

HENRY H. COLLINS, BENJ. SINGERLY.
JAMES T. BRADY, Hon. ROBT. McKNIGHT.
R. L. FAIRMANMAN, HARTLEY HOWARD.
SAMUEL KUNKEL, J. J. KLANGHARD.
G. S. FETTERMAN, DAVID GREGG.
PHILIP BENTEL.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 30, 1873.

To-day being a legal holiday in New York, the Stock, Gold and Government Boards are closed, and we have, therefore, no quotations by wire. The banks in the city, after making their clearings in the morning and collecting their notes, virtually suspended business for the rest of the day.

We give the following extracts from the financial circular of Henry Clews & Co:

"A candid survey of the general state of business does not discover an entirely satisfactory condition of affairs. In exchanges, strengthening in money, extending over fully six months, with the monthly intermissions, necessarily tests very severely every department of business, and leaves behind it many unwelcome results. In our last monthly address, we expressed satisfaction that the immediate community had passed through the ordeal with so little appearance of injury. We were, perhaps, premature in our congratulations; for the effects of the financial injury now begins to show itself. While our merchants appear to be generally sound, and the mercantile crash scarcely effects were being produces throughout the whole country which now find expression in a very decided falling off in the spring business. Remittances from the interior have been unusually small, the country traders, disputing their collections unsatisfactory, are dispirited and cautious; so that the demand for goods falls below the previous month for the spring trade. There is, therefore, a feeling of disappointment in nearly every branch of business, and prices are yielding and in some cases very materially, under forced methods of getting rid of goods. There is room to hope that the imminence of the latter part of the season may show some recovery; on the whole, the spring trade must be counted a failure. Our mercantile community, have had a succession of profitable years, and they can well afford the misfortunes of the unprofitable season.

"Just in proportion as the business of the Nation expands, the embarrassments from this cause become more serious; and our banking arrangements, therefore, can only be expected to work more and more injury each month of the year. The consciousness of this steady aggravation of the difficulty, and the consequents fear of a stringency, is strengthened in the bid manner by the materials contributed to the depression of business which more or less pervade all sections of the country. The pressure in Legislations respecting banking reserves are to be continued, the business of the country must suffer most seriously and permanently. Considering the wide diversity of opinion in Congress and throughout the country upon the subject, the form that may be the most acceptable measure of relief, and the fear is that this very diversity may stand in the way of any change for the better. There are four modes of meeting the monetary open to choice, either, 1. To reduce the percentages now prior to liabilities; or, 2. To allow the use of some other instrument as a reserve besides legal tender; or, 3. To broaden the legal tender issues, so as to make a larger supply available for the banks, if not permanently, at least for so much of the year as the requirements of the loan masters; or, 4. To leave the matter of reserves entirely to the discretion of the individual banks, repealing all laws requiring therein. Some of these methods of treatment are open to objection; but any one of them would be better, by far, than leaving matters as they now stand.

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 75 Avenue, furnish the following quotations of stock on the Philadelphia

[illegible] and Erie.....35
[illegible].....54
[illegible].....74
New York Central.....92
[illegible].....67

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, May 30, 1873.

RETAILING.—As every intelligent, patriotic reader is aware, this is Decoration day—a day set apart on which to strew flowers over the graves of those who fell in the defense of their country's rights and honor. Hence, with that commendable spirit of patriotism and devotion to country so characteristic of our people business was very generally suspended, so that both employers and employes might have an opportunity of participating in the commingled sad and grateful tribute to the dead heroes whose memories yet live in the hearts of their countrymen. This being the case little business of any kind was transacted, and as we could not learn of any transactions or changes in prices we will not occupy space with extended quotations, and close our remarks by giving the receipts of the principal articles of produce since our last report, which were as follows:

Wheat, sacks	3,792	Rye, sacks	210
Corn, sacks	2,250	Flour, barrels	1,205
Wheat, bushels	174	Apples, barrels	104
Oats, sacks	1,000	Potatoes, sacks	97
Barley, sacks	60	Coal, sacks	20

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 31, 1873.

We can report no material change in the market for the iron since last week, the manufacturers being unwilling to lay it down at any price, while the demand for manufactured goods is very unsatisfactory, and therefore the only sales made are irons wanted for special purposes and immediate use.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Stocks from Lake Superior Ore.

800 tons gray forge	$26 00—6 mos
300 tons gray forge	26 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge	26 00—6 mos

Anthracite.

140 tons No. 1 foundry	$42 00—5 mos
50 tons No. 1 foundry	42 00—4 mos
40 tons No. 2 foundry	40 00—5 mos
40 tons No. 2 foundry	40 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 2 foundry	42 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 3 foundry	38 00—4 mos

Scotch.

50 tons No. 1 foundry, Hanging Rock	$50 00—4 mos
8 tons No. 1 foundry, Hanging Rock	50 00—4 mos

Recelpts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal and ore for the past month, or since last report:

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co.	1	Shoenberger, P. & Co.	1
J. W. Ford & Co.	1	Carnegie, K. & Co.	1
Total	2		2

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co.	1	Carnegie & Hallman, L.	1
J. Painter & Co.	1	J. W. Ford & Co.	1
Carnegie & Hallman, L.	1		
Total	3		2

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger, P. & Co.	2	A. Soporich,	1
Im. Penn Furnace Co.	1		
Total	3		1

IRON MARKETS.

CLEVELAND.

May 27.—The demand for pig iron has been perceptibly increased within the past week, although it is not by no means fairly/very active. It is generally believed that the close of the building season is reached in prices, and consumers are beginning to look around. It is reported that there is now on hand from 4,000 tons of pig iron in the Mahoning valley unsold. All the metal now in stock will probably be purchased and on the opening of navigation consumers generally have determined not to carry large stocks, as they have not since the upward movement, and there is now more demand, and the collection assumes a more promising aspect.

The general state of affairs is quite remarkable. The market seems to be comparatively bare, and yet few of the mills are working on large orders, and scarcely any to their full capacity. Owing to the stringency in the money market, railroads find it difficult, and in frequent cases impossible, to negotiate the bonds necessary to construction, and many of the companies have consequently ordered only a few rails at all, while many are suspending only their urgent wants. Too rail mills have generally contracted the action of the mill portion of them, and the fact of their being now either wholly shut down, or running only a few days regularly, will succeed in a large measure for the unusual quantity unsold.

There is a more healthful inquiry for foundry iron, but prices are declining. We quote as follows:

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL FOR CAR WHEELS AND MALLEABLE USE.

No 1	$30 50—6 m
No 2	30 00—6 m
No 3, grained	29 00—6 m
No 3	28 00—6 m
No 3	27 50—6 m

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

No 1 Tennessee	$30 50—6 m

ANTHRACITE.

No 1 Onondaga	$27 50—6 m

RECEIPTS OF IRON FROM ALL LAKE SUPERIOR ORE, NOT INCLUDING SCOTCH.

No 1 Foundry, according to brand, $36 50@37 50—6 mos
No 2 Foundry, according to brand, $32 50@35 00—6 mos
Gray forge

SCOTCH.

No 1 Gengerpool	$26 50—6 m
No 1 Eglinton	26 50—6 m
No 1 Ayrsome	26 50—6 m

AMERICAN.

No 1 Massillon	$24 50—6 mos
No 1 Voltaire	24 50—6 mos

RAIL ORES.

Lake Superior specular	$12 00—
Lake Superior	11 00—

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from and to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Beeves—Receipts to-day 39 cars, or 660 head, making 2,500 head for four days, against 3,100 head same time last week. The market in live stock here pay but little attention to legal holidays, and as the Stock Exchange and most of the public offices were closed, business in the cattle yards continued as usual. Demand quite strong and prices not satisfactory to the selling interest, but the bulk of offerings changed hands at about yesterday's figures, or 14@15c per lb. In addition to prime native steers, with 8c sales of Texas and fancy bullocks at 7½@7¾c, and sales of fair to fair Illinois steers, 6¾@6¾c, cwt, at 11¾c; 6 cars of rather common on, 6 cwt, at 11c, and 5 cars mixed on, 6@6¾c, cwt, at 11@12c.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 19 cars, or 3,800 head, making 6,800 head for four days against 5,500 for the same time last week. The sheep were all sheared, and but little sold at 5¾@6c, with one car at 6½c. Spring lambs are fairly steady at 11@12c, with a number of common Kentucky lambs at 10c. Sales included 2 cars of Canada sheep, 90 lbs average, at 5½c; 2 cars do, 81 lbs, at 6c; 1 car do, 91 lbs, at 5¾c; 2 cars do, 85 lbs, at 6c; 1 car do, 91 lbs, at 5¾c; 1 car do, 100 lbs, at 6c; 1 car Jersey do, 51 lbs, at 10c; 1 car do, 54 lbs, at 10c.

Swine—Receipts 17 cars, or 2,300 head hogs, making 10,300 head for four days against 12,900 head for same time last week. No change to note. There was no public sales of dressed. Market weak and unsettled, and but little sold at 7½@7¾c, the latter for prime 5@6 lbs. Molasses—None offering. Whisky dull and lower; ordinary Louisiana for; Cincinnati 90c. Coffee quiet at 17½@18c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—Flour in limited request for higher grades, others dull and prices nominal; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $7 50@8 00; State, Ohio and Indiana, $8 50@ 62½. Wheat dull; red $1 48@1 49; amber $1 50@1 52; white $1 55@1 60. Rye quiet at 80@81c. Corn dull and lower; yellow 68c; mixed western 64@65c. Oats active; western and Pennsylvania 44@45c. Barley nominal. Mess pork $18 25. Hams in pickle 11½@11¾c. Petroleum steady; crude 12½c; refined 19½c. Whisky firm at 90c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, May 30.—Cotton—Demand fair and market firm; good ordinary 13½c; low middling 15½; middling 16½; good middling 17c; receipts of the week 1,000 bales; receipts of the season to date 197,000 bales. Flour dull and prices weak; superfine $6 50@6 75; fancy $7 00@7 25; extra family $7 50@8 00. Corn dull; white 60c; mixed 58c. Oats dull; 40@45c. Bran dull; $1 00@1 05. Hay scarce; prime $20@22. Provisions steady; clear rib sides 9¾@9¾c; clear sides 9¾@10c. Bacon dull and prices drooping; shoulders 7½@7¾c; clear rib sides 9¾@10c; clear sides 10½@10¾c. Lard dull; tierces 8½@9c; kegs 9½@10c. Whisky steady at 90c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—Whisky steady at 90½c. Flour dull at $6 50@6 60. Wheat dull at $1 50@1 55. Corn quiet at 65c. Rye nominally 80c. Oats quiet at 45c. Barley dull and prices are nominal. Provisions steady. Pork firm. Eggs quiet at 13c. Butter dull; best unchanged. Cheese unchanged. Lard opened a shade firmer. Mess pork held at $18 62½@18 75; price offering. Lard quiet; steam held at 9c; kettle 9½@9¾c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders held at 7½c; clear rib sides 9¾@9¾c; sales at both quotations; generally 9¾@9¾c. Whisky 90c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 30.—Bagging firm and unchanged. Bacon—Clear sides held at 10½c; shoulders extra family $6 00; A No 1 $7 25@7 75. Groceries unchanged. Provisions steady. Whisky—Sales of 200 bbls at 90c. Flour steady; fair demand; shorters 7½@7¾c; clear rib sides 9¾@10c; clear sides 10½@10¾c. Sugar cured hams 13@13½c. Bulk meats lower; shoulders 6½c; clear rib sides 8½c; clearsides 9c; all higher for packed. Cheese and lard in tierces, 9½@9½c; kegs 10@10½c; good 8½c; small lots on orders 9¾@10c higher. Whisky steady at 88c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, May 30.—Cotton dull but unchanged; good middling 15c; low middling 13c; receipts for past day 40 bales; receipts for last week 1,000 bales; receipts for week 1,000 bales; shipments during the week, 4,805 bales; sales 4,300 bales; stock 38,378 bales. Flour dull and prices drooping at $4 25@5 25. Corn meal dull at $2 20. Corn dull and prices drooping at 60@65c. Oats dull and holders are anxious to sell at 45@50c. Hay quiet at $20@22. Bacon dull and prices drooping at 7½@7¾ for clear rib sides. Lard dull and prices drooping at 9¾@10c for choice. Mess pork retailing at $18.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.—Flour dull; superfine $6 25; treble $7 00@7 50; extra family $8 00@8 50; double $9 00@9 50; fancy and white $10@11. Corn meal at 75c. Hay easier; prime $21 00@22 00. Corn dull at 57½@58c; mixed at 57½@58c. Bacon dull and nominal at 7½@7¾c. Hams 13@14c. Lard dull; tierce 9½@9¾c; keg 10½@10¾c. Sugar firm; fair to prime 8½@9c. Molasses—None offering. Whisky dull and lower; ordinary Louisiana for; Cincinnati 90c. Coffee quiet at 17½@18c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 30.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 176 head; but of the week to-day, including reported arrivals, 176 head; but of the week to-day, including reported arrivals, 176 head; but of the week

Our Sacred Festival.

The Nation's Tribute to Her Dead Defenders.

Observance of the Day at Home.

Interesting Ceremonies at Uniondale and Allegheny Cemeteries, and On the South Side.

THE MILITARY DISPLAY.

Evening Meeting at the Academy of Music.

Speeches by Hon. F. H. Collier, Capt W. W. Tyson, Gen. J. Bowman Sweitzer Rev. S. R. Frazier, Hon. H. Bucher Swoope, and Others.

The sad and sacred duty of [illegible] the graves of those patriotic men of [illegible] city and vicinity who gave up their [illegible] their hallowed mounds [illegible], in sight of their [illegible] commemorating their self-sacrificing devotion and heroic valor, was yesterday performed with appropriate ceremonies, which were participated in and witnessed by thousands of citizens. The day was delightful—a cool breeze wafting from the north, and light clouds tempering the fervor of the sun. Our beautiful cemeteries were their most pleasing garb—the joyous robes of spring—and all nature seemed in harmony with the occasion.

The services were arranged in four divisions: At the Uniondale Cemetery, Allegheny, commencing at half-past nine o'clock in the morning; at Allegheny and St. Mary's Cemeteries, Pittsburgh, commencing at two o'clock in the afternoon; on the South Side in the forenoon, and in the evening at the Academy of Music. There was also a military parade at noon.

In addition to these, there were decoration ceremonies at Troy Hill Cemetery, and also in East Liberty and other graveyards. All these were largely attended, showing that the memories of the dead are still fresh in the remembrance of the living.

The cities were handsomely decorated with flags, evergreens, flowers, etc., and business generally was suspended. The Soldiers' Monument on Allegheny Hill and the Hampton Monument in the East Park, Allegheny, were handsomely decorated. The streets were densely thronged with people, and more especially the avenues leading to the cemeteries. The day passed off very pleasantly, and its observance was exceedingly creditable to all who participated therein.

On the North Side.

The memorial ceremonies at this point were first in the order of time. They embraced the North Side, and were conducted under the auspices of Sheridan Post No. 98, Grand Army of the Republic.

THE PROCESSION.

At nine o'clock, a detachment from Allegheny Arsenal under command of Captain Beebe, commenced to fire a salute at the Soldiers' Monument, which was the signal for the procession to move. The column started from the corner of Marion and Ridge avenue, in the following order:

A. P. Callow Brass Band.

Chief Marshal Gen. W. A. Stone, attended by the following named gentlemen as aids:

Adjutant General, H. C. Christy; Chief of Staff, Dr. D. W. Bell; Aids, Dr. Fahnestock, Gen. Negley, Fahnestock, G. W. Smeaf, John P. Thorn, Andrew Fagley, Ralph J. Cessna, R. Stevenson, James Lowry, Dr. W. Hunston, Wm. Carson, Colonel Shanesberger,

Detachment of Allegheny Cavalry,

Mayor Callow and a portion of City Councils,

Tom Ewing Battalion and Citizens' Carriages,

Carriages with Speaker and Chaplain,

Carriages with Crippled Soldiers,

Sheridan Post with honorably discharged Soldiers, and Carriages with Citizens.

THE ROUTE.

The procession moved over the following route: Up Marion avenue to West Ohio street, along West Ohio street to Federal, up Federal to North avenue, along North avenue to Pair Alto street, up Pair Alto to Taylor avenue, along Taylor avenue to Irwin avenue, up Irwin avenue to Pennsylvania avenue, along Pennsylvania avenue to Tremont street, up Tremont street to Uniondale Cemetery.

At Uniondale Cemetery.

A stand had been erected upon a circular piece of ground forming the summit of the beautiful cemetery, and from a large number of carriages and children had assembled in advance of the procession. The school children, under the direction of Colonel D. L. Smith, had formed in two columns, and instead of waiting to join the procession, had gone directly to the cemetery. Messrs. Leppiner & Co., of Federal street, had furnished a handsome flag to be used on the occasion. While awaiting the arriving of the procession, the following programme, led by Prof. M. E. McCabe, with organ accompaniment by Mr. C. B. Carr:

ANTHEM OF THE RESURRECTION.

The strains of music announced the approach of the procession, which, on its arrival, was halted in front of the speaker's stand.

The children then joined in singing the hymn:

Sleep in the valley so sweet,
Among them the green willows wave;
We planted the rose and the myrtle
The bloom and decay our only graves.
They sleep in the valley so sweet,
No sound disturbs their repose,
So quiet it is a calm retreat,
They rest until the morn life's dress," etc.

The canon band then played a dirge, which was executed in a very effective manner.

The choir, consisting of Messrs. David Cormelius, leader, Wm. Geo. Hinckley, Thos. Donahoe, Miss Mc-Keesick, Miss Mary Cunningham, Miss Maggie Lyon and Mr. Jesse Cornelius, organist, then sang, to the grand tune "Monson," the following:

ODE TO THE ARMY HOME.

Blest are the martyred dead who die
In holy graves for freedom won,
Whose glorious deeds shall never die
While coming years their circles run.

Blest be the ground where heroes sleep,
And soon the flag that o'er them waved
Its radiant stars and stripes shall keep
And brightly wave o'er hallowed graves.

While Freedom lives their fame shall live
Embalmed on her undying page,
And love nor sacrifice must give,
While anthems count the altar roll.

Year after year our hands shall bear
Immortal flowers to deck their tomb,
Till God shall call us home to share
Immortal life beyond the gloom.

Our Father, at the prayer be thine;
The grace and glorious we adore;
Bless our dear land with love divine,
And spread the peace from shore to shore.

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. S. R. Fraser, D. D., of the M. E. Church.

The school children, led by Prof. McCabe, then sang a song and chorus commencing:

Let the dead, brave and true heroes rest,
Their graves neath the willow by the stream,
Where the white flowers of the lily bow,
Like the song or some angel in our dream.

General Stanley, Chief Marshal, then introduced the orator of the day, the Hon. Frederick H. Collier, who spoke as follows:

ORATION OF JUDGE COLLIER.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—You have assembled again, again, to-day, to perform the sacred duty that time and the years have put upon generous gratitude—to strew with flowers the graves of the dead, and to crown the living with glory and rejoicing. Many of your forefathers, when they laid the foundations of the Republic, stood upon the shores of the Atlantic, sword in one hand and the pen in the other, they declared the principles upon which the government should rest. Many of them did not. You know the inheritance is safe for you and your children. Many of them did not. They were driven down without knowing what was to become of their wives and little ones. A sad and sacred duty devolves on you. You are to see that the principles for which they died are maintained. You are to see that your memories, as well as their graves, are kept forever green. You are to look after their little babes. They are the children of the Republic, and no appeal you will ever make for them will be in vain for our magnificent and noble people.

At the inspiration of the orator the children, under the leadership of Professor Cornelius, sung a hymn entitled "Our Dead Comrades," commencing:

"When the flowers summer is at hand,
And spring has gemmed the earth with bloom,
We bither bring, with loving hand,
Bright flowers to deck our soldier's tomb."

General Hinkley then introduced T. D. Moore, Esq., who, after a few introductory remarks recited the following original ode:

OUR FALLEN HEROES.

Once more, oh! welcome spring,
On perfumed laden wings,
Thou sweepest the hills and vales along;
Once more the loveliest foliage,
Pour down from icy mounts,
To join thy resurrection song.

Up through the melting snows
The pale flowers lift their heads,
In trailing green half hid from view;
Sweet incense of the larch,
Sweet buds of bending birch,
Stoop down to kiss the violets blue.

And all the tuneful throng
Troop gaily by day along,
Swift-winged borne over the salt sea's foam,
From far off tropic realms,
All hail, thou sunniest spring,
To real within their northern home.

Bright forms on radiant wing
Float through the air of spring;
The fluttering birds breast, light flowers,
The sunlight and the breeze
And birds in forest trees
Fill with delight our rosy hours.

Oh! earth, how bright and fair;
Joy rests everywhere,
Spring's gentle advent, with gratitude green;
Touched by the hand of God,
All nature's works extend
Anew with new life where death hath been.

All things? Ah! dearest God!
Beneath the blooming sod
Some forms are sleeping still and cold,
Nor hear the voice divine
Of love. They give no sign,
While all the changing years grow old.

We laid them in their place,
And on the white cold face
Fainted forever, our kisses down;
White flowers upon the shroud,
And there, amid our grief and pond—
The victor's bloody sword and crown.

And now, though angel song
Should sweep the dead among,
No voice can ever more to their call,
Oh! bitterness of death!
Will no Almighty breath
On these long fingered sleepers fall?

Is it then only sleep?
Does some re-pentbe steep
Their powers of life in blissful balm?
With no more hope or fear,
With no more love or care,
With God's perfection in calm?

Ah! Christ, could we but know
Whither the dead do go;
Could but one voice reveal their state,
And set the seal of fate,
Ours is the better part,
How poorly else our souls would wait.

Yet will we hope the best,
Though doubt do seize our breast,
And only deathless love remain.
Comrades in fight in strife,
Dead for a nation's life,
Meet by your Martyr graves again.

And what our song can sing,
And what our lips can bring,
Once more of spring's sweet visions fair,
Our lifted voice shall be,
Our willing hands shall lay
In hope, sweet hope, to blossom there.

And from each lowly mound,
Where rest our heroes sound,
Will rise a song of victory and peace.
Oh! Thou, who makest wars to cease—
Our battle's flaming breath
Absorb in Thine, in death.
Lift up the palms of endless peace.

The Callow band then played, with grand effect, the old-time tune, "Mount Vernon," after which the Chief Marshal introduced Capt. W. W. Tyson, Commander of Sheridan Post, who spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF CAPT. TYSON.

COMRADES AND FRIENDS: We are now about to decorate with flowers and bunting the last resting graves of comrades buried here. We are to be served with us in defense of our country during its terrible trial. We meet for no empty show or useless parade, but to perform a duty so sacred and so dear to us that the remembrance of their sacrifices has not grown dim with passing years. Standing by their resting places with bowed heads, we recall the memories of the men that fell, that liberty might live, and that the Republic might be saved as a heritage by our patriotic fathers, might not perish from the earth. We recall the blood of the victories of the past, nor to stir up the hot blood to deeds of hate and unbrotherly valor. We have buried the animosities and hate engendered by the war, and we desire rather to forget all save the good in the past, that we may be united in the one purpose to maintain the government saved by the sacrifices of our comrades. Here is the fitting place to call to mind the men who with us stood shoulder to shoulder—to think of the charge some comrade died defending, and the battle in which some other fell fighting by our side, some prison pen where he still prayed for God's fair land and for us. We stood face to face in valor and liberty was not laid aside when the battle flags were furled and the sword sheathed. We have not forgotten, and we yet embitter, life's truest symbol upon our comrades' graves, as a token that the spirit inherited by our children, we deck the soldiers' graves with flowers. The world shall know that the humblest of our slain comrades has a crown of honor more brightest and more enduring than the diadem of kings.

CONCLUSION.

The exercises concluded with the singing of the doxology, after which the audience was dismissed with the benediction, and the solemn and touching ceremony of strewing the graves of soldiers with flowers was performed in the hands of fond and sympathizing relatives and friends.

The Military Parade.

The parade in the afternoon, in honor of the finest we have had for a long time. General Pearson, his staff and the commanders of companies had made every effort to have a turn-out worthy of the occasion, and their success, though not as large as the men of the various commands. Outside of the city organizations, there was a good turn-out, and the visiting companies were given prominent position. Among those from abroad were the Washington Infantry, Duquesne Greys, the Jefferson Cavalry, Dunbar's Fire and the National Saengerbund. The appearance of the veterans of the Western part of the State made an elegant appearance under command of Col. Gamble. They were the only ones that had white gloves on their right hands, and the Roosevelt regiment also made a very fine turn-out; and the number of companies generally in appearance that gratified their friends extended. The Pittsburgh Turner Rifles, of course, as usual of interest, and the men and officers were complimented on all hands. The colored regiment, the Logan Guards, showed out in force. They turned out well, and looked the soldier in every way. The procession moved on Water street to Smithfield, down Smithfield to Fifth avenue, up the right roadway to the Soldiers' Monument, which was the signal for the procession to move. The column started from the corner of Marion and Ridge avenue, in the following order:

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Embalmed on her undying page,
And love nor sacrifice must give,
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Year after year our hands shall bear
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Thou sweepest the hills and vales along;
Once more the loveliest foliage,
Pour down from icy mounts,
To join thy resurrection song.

Up through the melting snows
The pale flowers lift their heads,
In trailing green half hid from view;
Sweet incense of the larch,
Sweet buds of bending birch,
Stoop down to kiss the violets blue.

And all the tuneful throng
Troop gaily by day along,
Swift-winged borne over the salt sea's foam,
From far off tropic realms,
All hail, thou sunniest spring,
To real within their northern home.

Bright forms on radiant wing
Float through the air of spring;
The fluttering birds breast, light flowers,
The sunlight and the breeze
And birds in forest trees
Fill with delight our rosy hours.

Oh! earth, how bright and fair;
Joy rests everywhere,
Spring's gentle advent, with gratitude green;
Touched by the hand of God,
All nature's works extend
Anew with new life where death hath been.

All things? Ah! dearest God!
Beneath the blooming sod
Some forms are sleeping still and cold,
Nor hear the voice divine
Of love. They give no sign,
While all the changing years grow old.

We laid them in their place,
And on the white cold face
Fainted forever, our kisses down;
White flowers upon the shroud,
And there, amid our grief and pond—
The victor's bloody sword and crown.

And now, though angel song
Should sweep the dead among,
No voice can ever more to their call,
Oh! bitterness of death!
Will no Almighty breath
On these long fingered sleepers fall?

Is it then only sleep?
Does some re-pentbe steep
Their powers of life in blissful balm?
With no more hope or fear,
With no more love or care,
With God's perfection in calm?

Ah! Christ, could we but know
Whither the dead do go;
Could but one voice reveal their state,
And set the seal of fate,
Ours is the better part,
How poorly else our souls would wait.

Yet will we hope the best,
Though doubt do seize our breast,
And only deathless love remain.
Comrades in fight in strife,
Dead for a nation's life,
Meet by your Martyr graves again.

And what our song can sing,
And what our lips can bring,
Once more of spring's sweet visions fair,
Our lifted voice shall be,
Our willing hands shall lay
In hope, sweet hope, to blossom there.

And from each lowly mound,
Where rest our heroes sound,
Will rise a song of victory and peace.
Oh! Thou, who makest wars to cease—
Our battle's flaming breath
Absorb in Thine, in death.
Lift up the palms of endless peace.

The Callow band then played, with grand effect, the old-time tune, "Mount Vernon," after which the Chief Marshal introduced Capt. W. W. Tyson, Commander of Sheridan Post, who spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF CAPT. TYSON.

COMRADES AND FRIENDS: We are now about to decorate with flowers and bunting the last resting graves of comrades buried here. We are to be served with us in defense of our country during its terrible trial. We meet for no empty show or useless parade, but to perform a duty so sacred and so dear to us that the remembrance of their sacrifices has not grown dim with passing years. Standing by their resting places with bowed heads, we recall the memories of the men that fell, that liberty might live, and that the Republic might be saved as a heritage by our patriotic fathers, might not perish from the earth. We recall the blood of the victories of the past, nor to stir up the hot blood to deeds of hate and unbrotherly valor. We have buried the animosities and hate engendered by the war, and we desire rather to forget all save the good in the past, that we may be united in the one purpose to maintain the government saved by the sacrifices of our comrades. Here is the fitting place to call to mind the men who with us stood shoulder to shoulder—to think of the charge some comrade died defending, and the battle in which some other fell fighting by our side, some prison pen where he still prayed for God's fair land and for us. We stood face to face in valor and liberty was not laid aside when the battle flags were furled and the sword sheathed. We have not forgotten, and we yet embitter, life's truest symbol upon our comrades' graves, as a token that the spirit inherited by our children, we deck the soldiers' graves with flowers. The world shall know that the humblest of our slain comrades has a crown of honor more brightest and more enduring than the diadem of kings.

CONCLUSION.

The exercises concluded with the singing of the doxology, after which the audience was dismissed with the benediction, and the solemn and touching ceremony of strewing the graves of soldiers with flowers was performed in the hands of fond and sympathizing relatives and friends.

The Military Parade.

The parade in the afternoon, in honor of the finest we have had for a long time. General Pearson, his staff and the commanders of companies had made every effort to have a turn-out worthy of the occasion, and their success, though not as large as the men of the various commands. Outside of the city organizations, there was a good turn-out, and the visiting companies were given prominent position. Among those from abroad were the Washington Infantry, Duquesne Greys, the Jefferson Cavalry, Dunbar's Fire and the National Saengerbund. The appearance of the veterans of the Western part of the State made an elegant appearance under command of Col. Gamble. They were the only ones that had white gloves on their right hands, and the Roosevelt regiment also made a very fine turn-out; and the number of companies generally in appearance that gratified their friends extended. The Pittsburgh Turner Rifles, of course, as usual of interest, and the men and officers were complimented on all hands. The colored regiment, the Logan Guards, showed out in force. They turned out well, and looked the soldier in every way. The procession moved on Water street to Smithfield, down Smithfield to Fifth avenue, up the right roadway to the Soldiers' Monument, which was the signal for the procession to move. The column started from the corner of Marion and Ridge avenue, in the following order:

A. P. Callow Brass Band.

Chief Marshal Gen. W. A. Stone, attended by the following named gentlemen as aids:

Adjutant General, H. C. Christy; Chief of Staff, Dr. D. W. Bell; Aids, Dr. Fahnestock, Gen. Negley, Fahnestock, G. W. Smeaf, John P. Thorn, Andrew Fagley, Ralph J. Cessna, R. Stevenson, James Lowry, Dr. W. Hunston, Wm. Carson, Colonel Shanesberger,

Detachment of Allegheny Cavalry,

Mayor Callow and a portion of City Councils,

Tom Ewing Battalion and Citizens' Carriages,

Carriages with Speaker and Chaplain,

Carriages with Crippled Soldiers,

Sheridan Post with honorably discharged Soldiers, and Carriages with Citizens.

THE ROUTE.

The procession moved over the following route: Up Marion avenue to West Ohio street, along West Ohio street to Federal, up Federal to North avenue, along North avenue to Pair Alto street, up Pair Alto to Taylor avenue, along Taylor avenue to Irwin avenue, up Irwin avenue to Pennsylvania avenue, along Pennsylvania avenue to Tremont street, up Tremont street to Uniondale Cemetery.

At Uniondale Cemetery.

A stand had been erected upon a circular piece of ground forming the summit of the beautiful cemetery, and from a large number of carriages and children had assembled in advance of the procession. The school children, under the direction of Colonel D. L. Smith, had formed in two columns, and instead of waiting to join the procession, had gone directly to the cemetery. Messrs. Leppiner & Co., of Federal street, had furnished a handsome flag to be used on the occasion. While awaiting the arriving of the procession, the following programme, led by Prof. M. E. McCabe, with organ accompaniment by Mr. C. B. Carr:

ANTHEM OF THE RESURRECTION.

The strains of music announced the approach of the procession, which, on its arrival, was halted in front of the speaker's stand.

The children then joined in singing the hymn:

Sleep in the valley so sweet,
Among them the green willows wave;
We planted the rose and the myrtle
The bloom and decay our only graves.
They sleep in the valley so sweet,
No sound disturbs their repose,
So quiet it is a calm retreat,
They rest until the morn life's dress," etc.

The canon band then played a dirge, which was executed in a very effective manner.

The choir, consisting of Messrs. David Cormelius, leader, Wm. Geo. Hinckley, Thos. Donahoe, Miss Mc-Keesick, Miss Mary Cunningham, Miss Maggie Lyon and Mr. Jesse Cornelius, organist, then sang, to the grand tune "Monson," the following:

ODE TO THE ARMY HOME.

Blest are the martyred dead who die
In holy graves for freedom won,
Whose glorious deeds shall never die
While coming years their circles run.

Blest be the ground where heroes sleep,
And soon the flag that o'er them waved
Its radiant stars and stripes shall keep
And brightly wave o'er hallowed graves.

While Freedom lives their fame shall live
Embalmed on her undying page,
And love nor sacrifice must give,
While anthems count the altar roll.

Year after year our hands shall bear
Immortal flowers to deck their tomb,
Till God shall call us home to share
Immortal life beyond the gloom.

Our Father, at the prayer be thine;
The grace and glorious we adore;
Bless our dear land with love divine,
And spread the peace from shore to shore.

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. S. R. Fraser, D. D., of the M. E. Church.

The school children, led by Prof. McCabe, then sang a song and chorus commencing:

Let the dead, brave and true heroes rest,
Their graves neath the willow by the stream,
Where the white flowers of the lily bow,
Like the song or some angel in our dream.

General Stanley, Chief Marshal, then introduced the orator of the day, the Hon. Frederick H. Collier, who spoke as follows:

ORATION OF JUDGE COLLIER.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—You have assembled again, again, to-day, to perform the sacred duty that time and the years have put upon generous gratitude—to strew with flowers the graves of the dead, and to crown the living with glory and rejoicing. Many of your forefathers, when they laid the foundations of the Republic, stood upon the shores of the Atlantic, sword in one hand and the pen in the other, they declared the principles upon which the government should rest. Many of them did not. You know the inheritance is safe for you and your children. Many of them did not. They were driven down without knowing what was to become of their wives and little ones. A sad and sacred duty devolves on you. You are to see that the principles for which they died are maintained. You are to see that your memories, as well

Company I, Smith Zouaves, Lieutenant Fox in command.

Company H, Pearson Zouaves, of New Texas, Capt. Patterson.

THE ROUTE.

The procession moved over the following route, the streets being everywhere lined with people to witness it, and the windows of the houses being occupied by the ladies, who, with smiles and waving of handkerchiefs, encouraged the defenders of the Union's wealth:

From Water street along Smithfield to Third street, Grant to Sixth street, thence to Fifth avenue, thence to Market and Sixth streets, thence to Federal street, Allegheny, over the bridge, thence to Fourth avenue, and through the park, round to Ohio street, where the companies were dismissed.

AT THE ALLEGHENY CEMETERY.

A large crowd of people had assembled at noon and from that time till two o'clock and after there were continued arrivals of persons of both sexes, old and young. The G. A. R. Posts 3 and 17 under whose auspices the ceremonies were conducted, together with the St. Cecelia Cornet Brass Band arrived about two o'clock and assembled at the monument erected to the memory of Gen. Alex. Hays. Shortly after two o'clock the members of the posts fell in line under command of Gen. J. B. Sweitzer and preceded by the fine band proceeded to march to the graves of the unknown soldier dead.

Here the large concourse of people were ranged in a square, the hundred unmarked graves, which were decorated with flowers, and the ceremonies were then proceeded with, under the conduct of Gen. Sweitzer and Col. Stewart.

General Sweitzer delivered the address in the order of ceremonies, and, after a dirge by the band, was followed by Rev. W. H. Stuckenberg in an eloquent and heartfelt prayer.

STREWING THE GRAVES WITH FLOWERS.

The band again played a dirge, when comrade John H. Stewart placed some flowers upon a grave and said;

In memory of the honored and heroic dead, whose remains here find shelter and repose, I deposit these flowers, thinkful not of the color of race, politics, nationality or rank of the comrades sleeping below, knowing only their devotion to the bravely served where duty called. May the lesson of purity which these flowers symbolize rest in our hearts, and incite in us feelings of gratitude to the noble comrades showed in life, and exemplified in death.

Comrade A. G. Grayson next placed flowers upon a grave and said:

In honor of our comrades slain in freedom's battle, pleasing memories of the past, and hopes for the future, I deposit these flowers upon this grave. The brave soldier who lies beneath this mound will be buried with the pain, but the heart of a nation unknown, I place these flowers upon this grave. The brave soldier who lies beneath this mound will be buried with the pain, but the heart of a nation will be ever grateful to the memory of the brave men who sleep in the tomb and whose spirits have gone to meet their God. Let us not forget to keep green the memory of our noble dead—let us not forget to plant flowers upon their graves, and let us not forget to keep alive the memory of our noble dead.

Our comrades, whose graves are scattered all over the land, are sleeping the sleep of the brave, and while calmly sleep beneath the waves a small the seas and lakes, and while calmly sleep beneath the waves a small the seas and lakes, and while calmly sleep beneath the waves a small the seas and lakes